

96
THE
ORDERS

PROCEEDINGS, PUNISHMENTS,

AND

PRIVILEGES OF THE COMMONS
HOUSE OF PARLIAMENT IN

ENGLAND.



Printed, Anno Domini. 1641.

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Orders, Proceedings, Punishments,
and Priviledges *en Parlement.*

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THE



(2)

THE
ORDERS

Proceedings, Punishments, and
priviledges of the Commons House
of Parliament in England.

CHAP. I.

*what persons may be Burgeses in Parliament,
what not.*

THe Sonne and Heire of an Earle may
bee, and so was the Lord *Russell*, E-
liz. 6.

He that hath no voyce in the Higher House,
so the Sonne and Heire apparent of a Baron, and
so was Master *Henry Brooke*.

A

A *Prebendary* may not be , and therefore *Alexander Nowell* was refused, because he was *Prebendary* of *Westminster*, whereupon a writ issued to choose another for *Leo* in *Cornewall*.

Sir Henry Piercy was chosen Knight for two severall Counties, and thereupon it was adjudged by the House, that he should serve for that County, which first chose him. 13. *Eliz.*

If a *Burgesse* be incurably sicke , another may be chosen in his place, by lycence of the House, but not if he be easily sicke, or sent in his *Majesties* service, unless the House will allow of a new Election, 18. *Martii*. 23. *Eliz.*

And it was then ordered, that during the Session, no writs should issue to choose *Knights*, or *Burgesses*, but by warrant of the House to the Clarke of the Crowne, according to the antient usage.

The *Burgesses* of *Sandwich* were kept out of the House, untill the perfect returne was knowne. 15. *E. 6.*

One *Cavell* was returned for *Travayny*, & *Ludders-hall*, he appeared for *Ludders-hall*, and therefore a writ issued to choose another for *Travayny* 11. *Mar.* 7. *E. 6.*

William Gregham and _____ were returned Knights for *Norfolk*, & the writ returned by the Lord Chancellor, suppressed it by great motion, and directed another writ to choose others.

A *Burgesse* indicted of Felony, shall not be removed before conviction, 8. *Feb.* 23. *Eliz.*

Walter

Walter Vaughan was received notwithstanding an outlawry, because it appeared that it was for debt, and that he had compounded for it.

A Burgesse out-lawed was denyed the Priviledge of the House, but upon the question, and upon division of the House, he was allowed the Priviledge against an Arrest in *London. 24. Feb. 5. Eliz.*

CHAP. II.

The choice of the Speaker, his presentment, placing and Speech.

HE that shall be *Speaker* must be a *Kt.* or a Burgesse returned, and cometh to the House, and taketh the Ordinary Oath as others.

The fittest seate for him is the lowest Rowe, and the middest thereof, for so he may be best heard, when he shall speake.

One of his Majesties Counsell doth use to propound, that it is his Majesties pleasure, that they shall freely choose a *Speaker* for them, and yet commendeth in his opinion some person by name.

Then he, which is so recommended, standeth up, and prayeth to be heard before they proceed to the choice of him, and withall disableth himselfe (giving them thanks for their good opinion of him) as for being not equally learned in the Lawes to others, that have had the place.

B

Not

Not being Eloquent by nature, or Art, nor experienced in the affaires of the Commonwealth, or in the orders of the House, being of meane countenance, wealth, or credit.

Being carefull for their credit, more then his owne, and therefore bound to view and discover his wants, which otherwise might be covered by their good opinion.

If they presse him, he is to yeeld, and so is brought to the Chaire, and then they usually give two or three dayes respite, before he be presented to the King.

Upon the day of his presentment to the King, he commeth to the Barre of the higher House, or other appointed place, where his Majestie shall assigne, and after their solemne courtesies, sheweth how he is elected, reneweth the reasons of his disability, desireth to be discharged, and that they of the Commons-House, may have Lycense to proceed, to a new election of another.

Then the Lord Chancellour receiving his Majesties pleasure enableth him.

Hereupon the Speaker gives thanks for that opinion conceived of him, promiseth to doe his dutifull endeavour, and desireth that his ready good will may be accepted in place of all.

And so with a low curtesie beginneth his oration, which commonly standeth upon these parts, viz.

1. *Entrance apthly taken from the time or person.*
2. *The*

2. *The praise of his Majesties Government or Lawes of his time.*

3. *Thankes-giving for summoning the Parliament, whereby the soares of the Common-wealth may be prevented, and remedied.*

4. *Promise of all diligence and fidelity in them of the Lower-House.*

5. *Assurance of his owne duty, as Power will permit.*

6. *The Petitions that be ordinary, &c.*

First, for enjoyning the Priviledge of the House, then for themselves, their goodnesse and Servants.

CHAP. III.

The first Reading of any Bill.

VPon the first Reading of a Bill, the Speaker taking the Bill in one hand, and his cap in another hand, may say, you have heard the Bill, the Contents whereof are these: *And after the Rehearsall thereof, to reade another, without suffering any man (if hee may stay him) to speake unto it, but rather to advise thereof untill the next Reading, which is a meane not onely to heare effectuall speech, but also to save a great deale of time.*

A Bill may not be committed upon the first Reading, and yet 27. Jan. 23. *Eliz.* the *Proviso* for the Clerke of the Market was (upon the first Reading thereof) committed with the Bill.

See afterwards that the Subsidy of the Clergie passeth at the first Reading, and so the Pardon.

CHAP. IV.

The second Reading of a Bill.

AT the second Reading of a Bill it ought to be either ingrossed, committed, or rejected, and if any shall offer to speake thereto, after that three have spoken all of one side, the *Speaker* may say, that the Bill is sufficiently spoken unto, what is your pleasures, will you have it ingrossed, or committed?

And if the more voices will have it ingrossed, it must be done accordingly.

And if the more voices will have it committed, then the *Speaker* entreats them to appoint the *Committees*, and that done, their names, and the time, and place of meeting, and the day of their Report shall be endorsed upon it.

If the more voices be not apparently discerned, then the *Speaker* may put the question again still: as many as will have this Bill ingrossed, sayd I, and after that voice, so many as will not have it ingrossed, say no.

And

Againe, if the sides seeme equall, the *Speaker* may pray all those that be on the affirmative to goe downe with the Bill, and the rest to sit in their places; and the sides shall be numbred by Tellers to be appointed by the *Speaker*, and the greater number shall prevaile, and the lesse number shall goe, and fetch them vp (in token of consent) And the *Speaker* shall report the yea, or no, according to the stronger side.

One Bill may be twice read in one day.

A Bill may be committed after the ingrossing.

CHAP. V.

Orders to be observed by such as shall speake.

IF two persons shall arise to speake, the *Speaker* must appoint him to speake first, that first arose, and offered to speake.

One man may not speake twice to one Bill in one day, although hee will change his opinion, except it be onely for the moving of some order.

Every man that will speake, must direct his Speech to the *Speaker*, and not to any other, but onely by circumlocution, as by saying, hee which spake with the Bill, or he which made this, or that reason.

If any touch other by nipping, or unreuerent Speech, the Speaker may admonish him.

If any shall speake dishonorably of the King,

or his Counsell, he is not onely to be interrupted, but may be also sent by the House unto the Tower.

As for Example,

Withers a Burgesse for *London Eliz.* uttered certaine Speeches, whereby it seemed ; *that hee noted the Lord William Howard (then Lord Chamberlaine and sometimes Lord Admirall) with corruption, but named him not ; And therefore it was thought, he should not be punished, nor put to answer for it.*

If any speake too long, and speake within the matter, he may not be cut off, but if he be long, and out of the matter, then may the Speaker gently admonish him of the shortnesse of the time, or the businesse of the House, and pray him to make as short as he may.

But if he range in evill words, then to interrupt him, saying ; I pray you to spare these words, they become not this place, of State and Counsell.

It hath not beene the order here so to doe, I pray you take care of us all, considering what danger the report hereof may breed unto us.

No Speech ought to be made but onely in matter in Bill, and therefore all other motions ought to be represented, and the movers, if the matter be good, to put their desire into a Bill.

Lycence from the King to proceed.

A Bill Exhibited by Clothiers of *Devon-shire*, for remitting the Act of reliefe, for making of Clothes, redelivered unto them, with promise, that they should receive an answer thereof, at the returne of the Knights of the Shiere 6. of November, 1. Ed. 6. and afterwards suite was made by the Speaker, the Privy Counsell, and 12. others to know his Majesties pleasure, whether they might treat thereof.

And three dayes after it was answered, they might treat thereof, having in regard the cause of the granting of that Reliefe.

The Speaker shewed, that it was the Queens pleasure, that the House should proceed no further with the Bill, for the Revenues of the Queen, because it extended to divers which had accounted 5. mart. & 4. & 5. *Phi b & ma.*

Three of the Privie Countell (wherof Sr. *Edward Rogers* then controller was one) delivered to the House, her Majesties expresse commandement, that they should proceed no further with their suite, which was in a sort mooved to be reiterated by a Speech of this writer *W. L.* But that they should

should satisfie themselves with her promise.

And then *Peter Wentworth*, and *James Dalton*,

moved, whether this did not restrain the liberty of the House, upon which (after many Arguments) they resolved to cease till the next day. 9. November, 8. Elix. And afterwards 23.

Now the Queene revoked her said commandement, and gave them liberty to proceed. But upon consultation amongst themselves, they spured to proceed any further.

It was ordered, that *Mr. Warner* should receive of the Speaker a Bill exhibited by *Hubbart*, and his wife against *Sir Nicholas Hare*, and that certaine of the House should beare, and (if they could) determine the cause, the Protestors grace to make an end thereof. 11. Febr. 1. Ed. 6.

CHAP. VII.

Calling of the House and the paine of their absence.

IT is a common policy to say upon the Reading, that the House shall be called on Saturday, to say it shall be called on Wednesday, and so from day to day by feare thereof, to keepe the company together.

It was ordered that no Knight or Burgesse, should depart without lycense of the House, or of the

the *Speaker*, to be entred with the Clarke of the Crowne, that he make no writ to leavy such Fees or wages, 18. *Mart.* 23. *Eliz.* and upon the first day of the *Parliament*, there was moreover laid upon each Knight, which had not appeared, 20^l. and upon every Burgesse 10^l.

See the statute E. 5. f. 2. statute cap. 4. whereupon this double punishment for absence is grounded.

After that the *Committees* have made their report, and opinion of any bill referred to their consideration, it shall be thrice read, &c it may be spoken unto at every *Reading*.

It was ordered that the *Committees* of the *lower House* upon a conference with the *Lords*, might urge any reasons, tending to the maintenance of any thing that had passed the house, *but not of any new thing to be propounded untill the house were first made privie thereto.*

CHAP. VIII.

The third reading of a Bill.

WHen a Bill is ingrossed, and hath received the third reading, it must either passe, or be rejected by the more voices: if it passe, then it must be endorsed, *Soit baillé aux Seigneurs*, and if it be rejected, it not come any more in the House.

At one day (after a Bill is past) and not sent away, the *Speaker* may discover any mistaking of words therein, which may be amended, and thrice

C

read,

read, and passe by. Question 30. *January 23. Eliz.*

If the Lords agree to any Bill sent unto them from the Lower house, it must be indorsed, *les Seigneues ont assentis*, and then it shall be remanded to the Lower house.

And if the Lords first passe a Bill, and send it to the Lower House, which also agree thereto, it must be endorsed, *les commons ont assentis*.

But if there be any difference for alteration of a bill, betweene the Lords and Commons, then it is requisite that some speciall persons of each House may meet, and conferre, that the one house may understand the meaning of the other.

A Bill signed by the King, and sent to the Lower House, may not be altered in any part thereof, without his Majesties lycense.

But if a bill come from the Lords, and not signed by Him, it may be altered by noting, what should be taken from it, or added unto it.

A bill that came from the Lords was amended, and a scrowle of addirion in parchment, put unto it, and sent to the Lords, without any endorsement, *Soit baillé aux seigneurs*, and for want therof they would not proceed, but remanded it to passe the bill, and withdraw that addition, or else to endorse it, and thereupon it was endorsed, 8. *Mar. 23. Eliz.*

A bill from the Lords is wont to be sent by some of the Kings learned Counsell, who are to make three courtesies upon the delivery thereof.

The *Speaker* is to receive it with his cap in his hand, and to say the house will have consideration of it. Then

Then must he shew unto the House the intituling of them, and after two or three dayes (according to the *Exigency* of the cause) he may reade and passe them as before.

A bill which passed from the lower House, was remanded by the Lords with an addition, and Puckering the Speaker foreseeing the inclination of the House to overthrow the Bill, demanded the Question onely, touching a small addition which was denyed, and so the Bill indirectly dashed, but the body thereof saved and untouched.

If a bill passe by the Question, yet any addition may be made thrice read, and agreed, *Sedente Curia*, and so any addition to a bill it selfe.

The bill of *Navigation* was but halfe read, and (by reason of a long *Argument*) was respited till the next day, but some doubted of that order.

The bill of counterfeiting instruments, or seals of Office, was at the third reading, long argued and referred for further *Argument* till the next day, and then also committed to the first *Committees*, and others, 9. Feb. 29. Eliz.

CHAP. IX.

Respite from sitting.

IF the sitting be respited for a day or more by order, yet then the *Speaker* (accompanied with some) ought in that respite to read a *Bill Pro forma, exceptis diebus non Juridicis.*

CHAP. X.

Evidences given by the Lords in the Lower House.

VPon the attainer of Sir Tho. Seymoure Lord Admirall, it was ordered in the Lower House, that the *Speaker* and privie Counsell should desire of the Queen, that the Lords which gave Evidence in the higher house, might also give the same in the lower house. 2. Mar. 10. E. 6.

CHAP. XI.

Fees for the Speaker and Sergeants.

THe *Speaker* is wont to have 100 l. of the Prince for the Parliament.

Of the Subject for every private bill for assurance 5 l. before he deliver it out of his hand.

For every name in any Bill for *Denizens* 5 l. unless he doe agree for lesse.

The

The Sergeant hath 2 s. of every Burgesse, and 4 s. of every Kt. for each Session of Parliament.

CHAP. XII.

Punishment of offences.

VPon complaint of Sir Robert Brandling (Burgesse of Newcastle) that *Witherington* and others had made an affray upon him.

It was ordered, that the Lord Chancellor should award an Attachment to the Lord President in the North against *Witherington*, and the house desired the Lords of the Counsell to receive the Bill of Sir Robert against *Witherington*, and to take order therein, according to their antient Custome.

And when the Bill was read to *Witherington*, he confessed the affray, and after one *Ellaker*, Servant to the Duke of Suffolke, was for the same cause sent in by his Master, and it was ordered, that hee should remaine in the ward of the Sergeant of the house till hee found surety to appeare in the Kings Bench, when he should be appointed, and to be bound to the peace, and after that he was bound to the peace, Sir Robert sued for his discharge, and foure of the House were appointed to desire the Dukes favour for him, 15. Febr. 6. Eliz. 6. 5. & 5. April 7.

Witherington was sent to the Tower for striking of *Johnson*, a Burgesse, and yet he excused himselfe, that he knew him not to be a Burgesse, & after two dayes he was fetcht by the Sergeant, and discharged by the House, and for that *Johnson* prayed that

he might goe safe, that was committed to two of the House, 24. *April*, 1. *March*.

John Savage wounded *Ceder Meniall* servant to *Brooke* a Knight of the *Parliament*, and it was established, that *Proclamation* shall be where the fact was done, that *Savadge* should render his body in the *Kings-bench* within a quarter of a yeare.

Moreover, it is accorded, that likewise it bee done in time to come, in like case. *Statute* 5. f. 2. cap. 6. and the same is confirmed, 11. *Hen.* 6 cap. 11.

CHAP. XIII.

Punishment of offences committed by them of the House.

Sir Thomas White for words.

THe Chancellor of the Dutchie *Sir Ambrose Cane* complained of *Sir Thomas white*, Alderman of *London*, for calling him to witnesse of misliking the Booke of *Common-prayer*.

Sir Thomas answered, that he said that *Mr. Chancellor* wished that the Booke might bee well considered, and he asked the *Chancellor* forgiveness, and had it 6. *Mart.* 1. *Eliz.*

Copely words.

Upon the bill of confirmation of *Letters patents*, *Thomas Copely* said, that he feared that by this the *Queen* might give away the *Crowne* from the right *Inheritors*, and therefore he was committed to the custody of the *Sergeant*; but, forasmuch, as he excused himselfe by his *Youth*, the *House* moved the *Queene* to pardon him, who would not presently

presently grant, but said, that she would not be un-
mindfull of their request. 5. *Martii* 4. & 5. *Phil.*
et Maria.

Thrower was committed, for saying, if a bill
came in for womens wyers, they would dispute it,
and put it to the *Question*, 7. *Aprill*, 1. *Eliz.* *Thrower for words,*

Upon *stories submission*, being in the Tower, it
was ordered, that the privy Counsell of the house
should declare unto the King, that their resolution
was to have him discharged, and to pray the King
to pardon his offences.

Sir *Edward Warner*, Lieutenant of the Tower, *Sir Edward
warner
Lieutenant
of the Tow-
er for crimi-
nall cause.*
was sent out of his House to the Tower, for an of-
fence done before the Summons of the *Parlia-*
ment, and Sir *William Cecill*, then Secretary, said,
that the Queene was then assured by her Justices,
that she might commit any of the House during
the *Parliament*, for any offence against her Crown
and Dignity, and that they shewed divers Presi-
dents thereof.

The servants of Sir *Henry Iones*, a Knight of *Sir Henry*
the House, did hurt a servant of one *Gardiner*, a *Iones for an*
Burgeesse, the Master was awarded to the Sheriffe *affray.*
of *London* to bring them into the Court, and their
Masters gave sureties, that they should appeare the
next Terme, and answer both the Queene and the
party, and so they were delivered by the priviledge
to waite upon their Masters, and so by conference
of this case with Sir *Edward Warners*, it seemeth
a man shall not have the priviledge of the House
for a *Criminall* offence, that immediately touch-
eth

eth the *Queene*, but where it toucheth her indirectly, as by *Trespasse* against another.

Pearne for
words.

Pearne was committed to the *Marshalsey* for *Pickery*, without any notice given to the *House*.

Barre.

If any of the house be to answer any contempt, or offence, he must goe to the *Barre*, and not keep his place.

Arthur Hall, *Burgesse* for *Grinham* in *Lincolnshire*, submitted himselfe at the *Bar* for writing and imprinting a *Booke*, wherein he defaced the *Authority* of the *Lower House*, or their estate of *Parliament*, and he was put out of the *Doores*, and these points touching him, were resolved.

Viz:

That he be committed to the *Tower*, which is the prison for this house for a certaine time, and pay a fine to the *Queene*, and be severed from being a member of the house, make a warrant to the *Clarke* of the *Crowne* to direct a *breve* to the *Sheriffe* of *Lincolnshire*, for the *Burrough* of *Grantham*, to choose and returne a new *Burgesse*, that it be published by order of the house that his booke is false, and seditious, and that himselfe be brought into the house, to have this *Iudgement* pronounced against him by the *Speaker*, in the name of all the *House*, that the *Sergeant* bee commanded to convey him to the *Tower*, by warrant from the *House*, signed by the *Speaker*, and that all the proceeding be written, read, and entered, as other causes of the *House* are, 14. Febr. 23. *Eliz.*

Doctor

Doct^r Storie, was reprehended, for being of the *Doffor Storie* Lower-House, he came of Counsell with the Bishop of *Winchester*, before the Lords in the Higher house, touching a Parliament cause and acknowledged his offence. 23. *Mar. 1. Eliz.*

The House had agreed, 23. *Eliz.* to have a common Fast, whereof the Queene misliked not for the matter, but for the Innovation of order without her Privy, and without Ecclesiasticall authority, for which cause the Commons submitted themselves, and she gave them their Pardon.

Amongst many questions resolved upon in that Parliament. 21. *fol. 2.* this was one; after the assembly of the Parliament, and after the chiefe matters being propounded by the King, For which he called the Parliament.

The Lords, and Commons might treat of other matters first, and forbear to handle those, vntill the matters propounded by them were discussed, notwithstanding that they were also enjoyned to the contrary by the King.

It was answered that they might not so treat, and that if they did, they were to be punished as Traytors, but 1. *Hen. 4. cap.* This Parliament and those Resolutions of 21. of 2. were repealed, and sundry of the Judges that joyned in that Resolution were hanged, so before.

D

Note

Note that the King 15. and 10. of the Parliament, may as well dissolve, as he did summon it, if he like not their proceeding, and therefore this resolution was needlesse.

Cope and others for conferences before Parliament. Mr. Cope, Lukenor, Hurleston, Braynbridge and others were committed to the Tower by the Queene, for that before the Parliament, they had sundry conventions for the preferring in Parliament, a booke touching the Rates of the Church, and a forme of an Act for the establishing the same.

Which also they did print, preferre and urge in Parliament, But it seemed, that if they had treated thereof onely in time of Parliament (being Burgesse) they should not have beene impeached, *Februarij 28. Eliz.*

That the Gate-house is sometimes used for a Prison to this House.

CHAP. XV.

Priviledges for them of the House.

SEE the Statute. 8. Hen. 6. cap. 1. where it is said, that the Clergie called to the Convocation, shall enjoy such liberties, or defence, in coming, tarrying, and going, as the Lords and Commonalty of England called to the Parliament.

It is the order, that if any Burgesse require
Pri-

Priviledge for himselfe, and his Servant, he shall have a warrant signed by the Speaker, to obtaine the writ of Priviledge, and for that *William Ward* ^{warrant for a writ of privilege.} Burgesse for *Lanc* got such a writ, without such a warrant, it was committed to divers to be examined. 22. *Februarij* 6. *Ed.* 6.

Certaine of the House went by Order to the Common place to excuse the appearance of Mr. *Palmer* (a Burgesse) in attainr 4. *No.* 3. *Ed.* 6. *Hugh Lloyd*,

It is ordered that *Hugh Lloyd* (by *Procedendo* should be put from the Priviledge, and be delivered to the Sheriffe of *London* (in whose ward he was before) but he escaped, and was taken, and sent to the *Gate-house* for the time, and the next day sent to *London* in such case as he was before the Priviledge granted, and to abide the order of the House, whilst it should sit (though he agreed with his Creditor called *Gordeon*) or after the Sessions, to abide the order of the Privy Counsell for his misdemeanor. 28. *Mar.* 6. *E.* 6. and afterward 15. of *Aprill*. It was ordered, that when he had satisfied his Creditors, he should be delivered from the Counter to the Serjeant of the House and discharged of imprisonment there, notwithstanding any action layd upon him in *London*, after his first imprisonment.

There was also one *Criktoft* then committed to the *Gate-house* for five dayes, and discharged, paying his Fees.

Beaumont of the Lower House served a Sub-

poena upon the Earle of *Huntington* of the Higher House, whereupon the Lords sent complaint thereof to the House, which certified, that it was no breach of the Priviledge. 17. *Aprill. 1. Mar.* because it requireth no appearance (as I thinke) and restraineth not the person.

William Allen Burgesse for *Calne* in *Wiltshiere* had the Priviledge against an Attachement, upon Proceffe out of the *Exchequer*, 21. *Aprill, 1. Mar.* to consider whether the Proceffe were for the Queene, or for a Common person.

Pledall Burgesse was bound by Recognizance, to appeare in the Starre-Chamber within 12. dayes after the end of the Parliament, and upon complaint thereof, it was answered by conference of the Lords with the Justices, and learned Counsell, that it was no breach of the Priviledge, 6. *Decemb. 1. & 2. Phil. & Mar.*

Stroode Burgesse intending to exhibite Bills in Parliament for abuses in the Court of *Stanneries*, was there by meanes of one *Turse* (an under 4. *H. 8. ca. 8.* Steward) presented and taken for certaine sums The Act of that were layd upon him, And thereupon this Stroode, Act. 4. *H. 8. ca. 8.* was made, viz.

All suites, accuséments, condemnations, executions, fines, amerciements, punishments, corrections, charges, and impositions put, or had, or hereafter to be put, or had unto, to, or upon the said *Richard Stroode*, and to every other of the persons that now be of this present Parliament, or that of any Parliament hereafter, shall be, for any Bill

Bill, speaking, reasoning, or declaring of any matter, or matters, concerning the Parliament to be commanded, or treated of, shall be utterly voyd, and of none effect.

CHAP. XVI.

The Bill of Subsidy.

THe manner is when a Subsidy is granted to carry it alone, and the Pardon to the King, leaving the rest of the Bills in the Chamber, and this is done to prepare the Royall assent to the rest, and to present the Subsidy.

The Bill of Subsidy is offered by the Commons onely, for the Lords, (besides the Common vsage for other Bills) doe send it to the House againe, after that they have thrice read it, & there it remaineth to be carryed by the Speaker, when he shall present it. 18. *Mar. 25. Eliz.*

After motion made for a Subsidy the devise, and dealing therein is committed to divers, who agreed upon Articles, which they doe bring in to be ordered by the House, that Master Attourney Generall shall draw it into forme of an Act, which done, it hath three readings, and so passeth all other Bills, onely the considerations in the *Preamble* are penned by some *Committees*, whereof some be alwaies of the Privie Counsell.

CHAP. XVII.

*Subsidies of the Clergie.**Subsidies of
the Clergie.*

THe Confirmation of the Subsidy granted by the Clergie passed to the question upon the first Reading thereof. 4. Mar. 23. Eliz.

CHAP. XVIII.

The generall Pardon.

If is sent to the House, signed with the Kings hand, and being once read, it is demanded if they be contented to accept it, and so passeth to the Question. 18. Mart. 25. Eliz.

CHAP. XIX.

*The presence of the King.**Pattent.*

If he come not the first day of the Parliament, then must there be an adjournment untill another day by Letters Pattens, for otherwise all is dissolved.

Word.

If he come in the end of the Parliament, then it may be prorogued by his word onely uttered by the Lord Keeper, or Chancellour.

CHAP. XX.

The Royall assent to Bills passed both the Houses.

THe Royall assent is Commonly in person yeilded by the words of the King uttered by the Clerke of the Crowne, In French, thus, viz. To

To all Bills generally to be enacted *le Roy le veut.*

To Private Bills *Soit fait come ceest desire.*

To those that shall not passe *le Royse advisera.*

To the grants of Subsidy, *le Roy renda grand mercies,* And according to the variety they be endorfed also.

But the Royall assent may be by Letters Patents in his absence,

CHAP. XXI.

The Attendance of the Warden of the Fleet.

IT was ordered that the Speaker in the name of the House, should command the Warden of the Fleet (which is a Minister of this House) that 2. of his Servants should attend at the Staire head, by the doore of the Lower-House, to repressse, and apprehend Lacquyes, and Servants, and to bring them to the House. 2. *Februarij 23. Eliz.*

FINIS.